

GLENWOOD.

(Continued from last week)

By-law for restraining of cattle and other animals running at large, for impounding them, etc.—Read, passed and signed.

By-law for appointing the following persons as poundkeepers, viz: J. Butler, Wm Wenman, James Hopkins, John Waterman, D. McDonald, D. Webster, Geo. McGill, D. Sutherland, read, passed and signed.

By-law for appointing the following persons as appraisers, viz: John Sanderson, John Campbell, Thos. Lockhart, J. H. Kinner, Stan Staples, Grant Wood, A. E. Hetherington, R. Oke, A. Fenwick, H. Liston, C. Brandon, John Isaac, A. Rose, J. S. Wilson, T. H. Hall, H. Cook, read passed and signed.

McColloch and Elgar—That the Reeve be instructed to use his judgment and endeavor to collect the money due this municipality from the Co. Brandon, and amount due from the Government. Carried.

Barley and McCulloch—That the Treasurer shall return the tax roll on the 16th April.

Council adjourned to meet on 10th inst.

J. DOLMAGE, Clerk.

CORNWALLIS.

The Council for the Municipality met in the Council Chamber, Brandon, on Wednesday, 2nd inst., at 11 a. m.

Present, the Reeve in the chair, and Councillors Elder, Baker, Cardiff, McKelvie and Stewart.

The minutes of last meetings were read and passed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

W. E. Sanford, in school district. Granted.

James Eaton, in school district. Granted.

William Currie, in school district. Granted.

Municipality of Minota enclosing a petition to Lieut.-Governor-in-Council re the abolition of County Councils. Petition ordered to be signed.

W. D. Matheson and three others, praying for formation of a School District. Laid over to motion.

Panott and others praying for formation of School District. Withdrew.

A. E. Phippen and others, petitioning the Council to purchase a roadway through sec. 17, tp. 9, r. 17. Laid over to motion.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:

Mail Printing Co.	\$3.50
Cothran Mfg. Co.	3.00
Warner & Son	16.00
G. H. Halse	62.50
H. Cardiff	15.00

MOTIONS.

McKelvie and Baker—That the petition of W. D. Matheson and others praying for the formation of a School District comprising the following sections, viz: 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, tp. 9, r. 19, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, of tp. 10, r. 19, to be named Cornwallis School District, be complied with, and that the Reeve issue his order for the first meeting be held in the house of Mr. C. Whitehead, Esq., on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 10 a. m. Carried.

McKelvie and Baker—That Council be appointed to interview the property holders on both sides of the Glen Sauris bridge with a view of securing right of roadway through their property until further arrangements are made. Carried.

Baker and Cardiff—That the clerk procure a copy of the Consolidated Statutes for use of the Council. Carried.

McKelvie and Elder—That the Reeve be authorized to order ten steel scrapers for the use of pathmasters.

McKelvie and Cardiff—That this Council meet in Court of Revision in the Council Chamber, Brandon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, at the hour of two a. m., and that the clerk give due notice of same. Carried.

Cardiff and Baker—That Geo. Dixon be pathmaster for division 5, tp. 9, r. 18. Carried.

Cardiff and Stewart—That George Keble be pathmaster for division 5, tp. 10, r. 18. Carried.

That Mr. Foster, of sec 30, tp. 10, r. 18, be appraiser in place of Mr. McVicar. Carried.

The following by-laws were passed:—No 14, dividing the south half of tp. 10, r. 18, north 3 road div., No 15, dividing the east-half of tp. 9, r. 18, north 3 road div.

The Council then adjourned until Wednesday, 4th May.

MUNICIPALITY OF OAKLAND.

The Council met the 5th inst. Present, the Reeve, and Councillors Carroll, Fowler, Hector, Lockhart and Robertson.

Communications were read from Municipality of Minota re amendment of Municipalities Act 1883.—Fyled.

From Geo. Stewart and others re school district. Referred back and Clerk instructed to inform Mr. Stewart that By-law No. 4 must be complied with.

N. M. Gray's account for use of Chesley schoolhouse, was referred to Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee recommended that N. M. Gray's account be credited and paid in connection with sittings of Council in said building.

That the Reeve and clerk sign renewal notes (to meet notes) made in accordance with by-laws Nos 5 and 7.—Adopted.

The board of works committee recommended that the Toronto Company be allowed to put back Souris City bridge subject to the supervision of the Council in consideration of getting back the value of statute labor for 1883, when that sum comes into the hands of the Council also to be supplemented with twelve days statute labor from the district. In the meantime the Company will convey all parties across the river between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. at the rate of 25c per team, and 10c for foot passengers, returning free the same day.

That the pathmaster for the district be notified to repair Barkwell's bridge, and have the snow removed from the approach to Black Creek bridge.—Adopted.

Hector—Fowler—That the Council next meet as a Court of Revision at Chesley School House on the 17th prox., at 10 a. m., and that the clerk advertise such court in the Brandon Mail and post notices according to law.

The Council then adjourned.

BRANDON MUNICIPALITY.

Recommendations of Minister of Public Works.

The Municipality of Brandon ask for a grant in aid of bridges constructed by them during 1882, and furnish the following list:

1 Souris City Bridge, n. w. 1/4 16, tp 7, r 17, cost \$9000 00	
2 Millard bridge, sec 3, tp 8, r 16, 4100 00	
3 Little Saskatchewan b'ge s. w. 1/4 34, tp 10, 1584 00	
4 Doran's Creek and Little Souris bridge 22, 23, 26, tp 9, range 19, 1273 62	
5 Baker's Creek bridge, 36, 31, tp 10, range 18, 19, 793 89	
6 Stony Creek bridge, 11, 12, 13, tp 13, r 18, 983 62	
7 Boggy Creek bridge, 11, 13, tp 13, r 17, 1756 00	
8 Alexander Creek bridge, 7 and 8, tp 10, r 21, 2200 00	
9 Kirby's Creek bridge, 31 and 36, tp 11, r 16, 17 300 00	
10 Black Creek Bridge, 28 and 29, tp 7, r 17, 900 00	
11 Willow Creek Bridge, 26 and 27, tp 10, r 17, 709 75	
12 Elton Creek Bridge, 7 and 18, tp 11, r 18, 994 00	
13 Bridge over Ravine, tp 10, r 20, 512 00	

Total expenditure in 1882, \$25016 38

The municipality also report that they have constructed bridges during 1883 as follows:

Little Souris Bridge, sec 18 and 19, tp 9, r 17 cost 1012 03	
Hill's sliding bridge, 13 and 21, tp 10, r 20, 710 00	
Elton Creek Bridge, 7 and 18, tp 10, r 20, 976 75	
Stony Creek Bridge, 12 and 13, tp 11, r 18, 682 41	
Hill's Creek bridge, 21 and 22, tp 10, r 20, 393 34	
Across Ravine, 5 and 8, tp 10, r 19, 207 00	
Little Stony Creek bridge, 2 and 3, tp 10, r 19, 435 00	
Little Saskatchewan River, 14 and 23, tp 12, r 21, 2400 00	
Across Slough Bridge, 15 and 24, tp 10, r 21, 576 20	
Little Sauris Bridge, of sec 13, tp 9, r 19, 1175 05	
Oak River Bridge, 15 and 22 tp 12, r 22, 420 00	

Total expenditure in 1883, \$8988 59

Making a total expenditure of \$34,004.97.

The Engineer's report place the value of the work done in 1882 at \$18,000, some of the bridges having been destroyed or damaged by floods last spring.

This reduces the total to \$26,988 upon which amount a part \$2,037.99 has been paid on account (\$309 on

May 21st, '83—\$1,757.00, November 30th, '83.)

I now recommend that the sum of \$6,676.97 be paid to the municipality of Brandon.

(Sgd.) C P BROWN, M P W

Winnipeg, Dec 31st, 1883.

2,037 90

6,676 97

Total paid Brandon, \$8,714 87

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FIFE WHEAT,

OATS, BARLEY,

AND

Oatmeal.

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Coming in by the Carload,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

FLOUR

Of the Best Brands kept on hand,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CASH FOR HIDES.

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JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

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Hardware,

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HARDWARE.

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STOVES,

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Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

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BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by using around the neck one of NORMAN'S TRIC-RELEMINING Neckties. They are better than all the other ties. Strong, durable, they give no neck, and are comfortable. Circular size 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

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NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE TRIC, the best in the world. Guaranteed to hold a rupture and be comfortable. Circular size 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

Notice.

TO DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and opened on the 1st day of June, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of purchasing the land in the Parish of St. John, County of York, in the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of building a bridge over the River St. John, at the place where the same crosses the line of the Dominion Land Survey, in the Township of St. John, County of York, in the Province of Ontario. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, LINDSAY RUSSELL, Surveyor General, Dominion Land Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 30th January, 1883.

IMPERIAL BANK CANADA.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$500,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BRANDON BRANCH, ROSSOR AVENUE.

Transacts a general banking business. Bills of exchange purchased. Money transferred by drafts in Canada, draft or telegraph.

Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.

Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Bank of Toronto, Dominion Bank, Bank of Hamilton, Quebec Bank, Standard Bank of Canada.

A. J. JONES, Manager

Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

Capital, Paid up, - \$5,700,000

Reserve Fund, - 1,150,000

Head Office, Montreal.

President:—ANDREW ALLAN

General Manager:—GEORGE HADLEY

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:

Bellville,	Orono,
Berlin,	Orono,
Brantford,	Orono,
Cambridge,	Orono,
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Canby,	Orono,
Canby,	Orono,
Canby,	Orono,
Canby,	Orono,
Canby,	Orono,

Branches in Manitoba:

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:

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Bankers in Great Britain:—The London and Lancashire Bank, Ltd., London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

Bankers in New York:—The First National Bank, New York, and elsewhere.

Bankers in Montreal:—The Bank of Montreal, Montreal, and elsewhere.

Bankers in Minneapolis:—The First National Bank, Minneapolis, and elsewhere.

BRANDON BRANCH.

C. McNEIL, Manager.

This Bank transacts a general banking business.

Money received on deposit and repaid on demand.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Letters of credit issued payable to order or cash.

Available at all points where the Bank has branches.

Have your money deposited with the Bank of Credit.

Particular attention paid to the business of Banks and Merchants.

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C. McNEIL, Manager.

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LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

We can give you anything in the Furniture line that you may require, from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Don't spend a Dollar in Furniture till you see our Stock; as we will give you better value than anyone in the trade, and a Large Stock to Select from.

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GENERAL DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
Our Spring Stock is new & fresh.
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IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS CHEAP,—
GIVE US A TRIAL!

We buy in the best markets, and are satisfied with small profits.

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HARDWARE,

Paints, Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers, Coal Oil,

Glass, etc.; etc.

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TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 11th of April, for the Erection of a
FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE,
At BROOKDALE, Tp. 12, r. 16, w. Specifications can be seen at this office. Tenders will be opened at Mr. Adam M. Kenzie's, on the 12th of April, at 10 o'clock, the lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. JOHN MITCHELL,
Brookdale P.O., Sec. Treas.
March 21st, 1884.

Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS.
ACTS UPON
THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS
AND THE BLOOD.

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THE PIONEER JEWELER,
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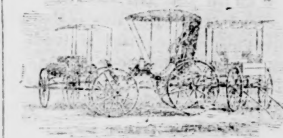
GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES,
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Sole Agent for the Celebrated,
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Also Agent for
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Personal supervision to all
REPAIRING.
And satisfaction guaranteed.

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JAMES S. GIBSON,
FIRST-CLASS RIGS,
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Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.
DEALERS IN
Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,
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Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

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WE STILL HOLD THE FORT!!

And in spite of the dull times we are Selling more Goods than ever. Our low prices and the fine quality of our goods is what does it.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

Spring and Summer Goods
AND STILL THEY COME.

Full Lines of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velveteens.
Full Lines of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Buntings, Veilings,
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RIBBONS, LACES, FRILLINGS.

Our Staple Department

IS VERY COMPLETE
200 Pieces of BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, in all the New Styles and Colors.
10 Bales of FACTORY COTTONS & TWILLED SHEETINGS & FLOW COTTONS.
SHAM LOOMS, DUNDAS SHIRTINGS, HEAVY DUCKS and DENIMS,
COTTON BAGS, &c., &c.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CRETONES, LACE CURTAINS,
FINE BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and ALL WOOL CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS,
COCA MATTINGS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
CORNICE POLES and ORNAMENTS, a Full Stock.

Boots and Shoes.

We feel satisfied we can best all to their entire satisfaction that give us a call, as we have just received a large stock of Choice Goods, at low prices.

Groceries.

A Full Stock. Always FRESH Always GOOD Always CHEAP.

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20 Cases H.H.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Best Cookery and Glassware. Direct importation.

200 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirtings, Shirtings, Cottons and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 K. Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

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We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all large buyers, to see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

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WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW,

New Goods for the Fall, 1883.

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER Goods at bottom prices.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the lowest.

Don't Forget the Place,
H. CROSSLEY,
Ninth Street Brandon.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1884.

A BATCH OF LOYALISTS—
THE WHOLE OF THEM.

The Free Press of Monday, contains a report of a Farmers' Convention, held at Shoal Lake, which is a model in its way.

Dawson Shaver, and a shaver he is, no doubt, said "he was not in favor of secession, but he would advocate annexation to the States." How he could annex without first seceding he has not told us, and neither has the Free Press enlightened us on the subject. Doubtless he wanted the whole British Empire to go over "as a man." He, too, was rather pugnacious, he would "bite" for his rights, if he could not get them otherwise. Having been a disciple at the feet of Dr. Fleming, on the tariff question, he was opposed to paying two prices for implements. He does not know that with the exception of self-binders and plows, all farming implements are very nearly as cheap in Brandon as they are in Dakota.

S. B. Paul, a fiscal descendant of the old apostle, and with the Christian spirit of the latter, felt like fighting against the other provinces. He "would advocate secession or annexation."

David More "thought annexation was not far off," at least it was the length of his judgment.

Thomas Parsons "gave the immigration resolutions my hearty approval. I endorse the secession resolution in its entirety."

John Brock "fully endorsed the Wemy's resolution at the Farmers' Convention,"—that is the one relating to secession.

About a dozen other speakers spoke in the same strain. It would be well for the Farmers' Union to constitute ex-Mayor Winter president of that Shoal Lake colony.

MR. WATSON, OF MAR-
QUETTE.

We have not fully endorsed the seal of the Portage Grits in banqueting Mr. Watson, and the Grit print of that burg has flourished its shillalah in consequence. It is now waiting with its club for all who say "rats." The first aim of the Grits of the place was to make the "feast of song" an expression of worth, "on personal grounds," but as a single Conservative could not be duped into the web, the Grit spiders have decided on falling back on the old Grit stuff after all, and it is now to be a Reform collection—"a gathering of the clans." This fully expresses the magnitude of the much talked of strength of Mr. Watson in Conservative circles—when the banquet is to be boiled down to a hard-shelled Grit jubilee. It is alleged by the local print that the Brandon Mail can find but two reasons for opposing Mr. Watson. We are still more liberal than that—we have but one reason for opposing Mr. Watson, but that is general and particular unfitness for such a responsibility. The man never had a moderate common school education; he is altogether adverse to anything studious, and too illiterate to achieve anything like success in such a responsible trust. Now, allowing for the sake of argument, he did the best he could, it in no way destroys the ground that to do anything at Ottawa, an Opposition representative in particular should be possessed of fair abilities, a good knowledge of the relationship between the Province and the Dominion, and sufficient speaking ability to make his convictions public property in reasonably intelligent language. Mr. Watson has some knowledge of grading streets and public highways, a fair capacity for making a good horse trade, and possesses a keen enough insight into the signs of the times to buy a farm at a sacrifice price, but there his abilities end abruptly and forever.

But let us examine further what his apologist has to say: It asserts, he would not have pleased certain parties even if he had voted for the C. P. R. loan, when his own amendment was defeated, as he has been censured for voting for the Land Bill last session after supporting an amendment. The cases are not at all parallel, but we presume, that to a Grit, makes but little difference. Mr. Watson himself admitted to certain members of the House the loan was in the interest of the Province, and in his speech his reason for opposing it was to harmonize with "Liberal principles." When then, the interests of the country called for one thing, and "Liberal principles" for another, he chose to serve the latter rather than the former. We want the Portage apologist to make a note of this, for its memory in the future.

Again the print endorses Mr. Watson's opposition to the loan, because we have shown that a guaranty to the Grand Trunk by the Hincks administration has caused Canada a loss in principal and interest, of \$46,000,000, at the present moment. But here again the print, like the Bourbon shows it has learned nothing, while at the same time it has forgotten nothing. In the case of the Grand Trunk, the country held nothing but the honor of the company as security, and it was deceived in that, while in the case of the C. P. R., Canada holds a first lien for its loan, upon all the property the company possesses. To our mind, then, the cases are different, but we are in no way responsible for the inability of the Portage Grit print to understand that difference.

FACTS

There is a class of people in Manitoba who tell the farmers that they are a badly abused lot of people, because they have to pay duties on canned goods and implements. In a recent issue we published the Dakota and Manitoba prices of a list of implements, embodying all required on a farm, showing that what cost our people \$700 may be had for \$600 across the line, and we vouch for the truth of this. These implements, if handled as they ought to be, will last ten years, so that the extra cost to the Manitoba farmer for an outfit is just \$10 per annum. We are next told that because the duty is 35 per cent on canned goods, Manitobans are assuredly being robbed in the fruit trade also. The Trade and Navigation returns show that last year Manitoba paid \$1,922, duties under this head, or less than 10c per capita of the population. This to a Grit who winked at a quarter of a million being wasted in blasting powder on the Fort Frances Locks is something enormous. As Ontario people, for the most part consume their own canned goods, it is a very simple matter to see that if Manitobans imported from Ontario canning houses, as many of them do, our people would have them, not at 35 per cent duties added, but as cheap as Ontarians, with the freight added. It is then an easy matter to understand the magnitude of these bugbears.

Again as to lumber: Certain Winnipeg firms say they can sell coarse material as cheap as Minneapolis dealers can sell it in their yards, and it is so, it is a clear case our hardship is confined to the better classes of lumber used for finishing purposes. We have always held that on account of the heavy freights to this country, the Government should make some arrangement by which their amount could be made good to the Western settler, to put him in the same position enjoyed by his Ontario cousin, and more he cannot ask for.

But while these are the main disadvantages of the Manitoba farmer we contend he has equal advantages over his American neighbors. For instance, last year the Americans imported over of a quarter of a million dollars worth of wools from Ontario, paying an average duty of 40

per cent thereon. This is evidence that wool clothing in the States is much more costly to the farmer than to the Manitoban—a very important item year in and year out. Next, if a Manitoban has a horse or a cow for sale, (and all sensible farmers, who come here with the intention of making farming pay have them), he can get a much higher price for the animal than he could if he was a resident of the far-famed Dakota.

We admit the Manitoban could not heretofore get as good a price for his wheat as his neighbor, but he has himself to blame for that. The natural market for our wheat growth is Great Britain, and the C. P. R. are offering to carry the product to Montreal for 28c per bushel, ocean freights are about 10 cents, with \$1.40 in England, so wheat is practically worth \$1 in Manitoba. If the farmers have allowed speculators to handle their crops instead of handling it themselves, surely neither the country nor the Government is to blame for that. We may here further remark that with the through line of the C. P. R. completed, the Company will the year round be able to give the wheat rate they promise on the opening of navigation, and still the whole Grit faction have done their best to prevent the construction of the Northern section—preferring rather to have Manitoba trade transmitted to the mercy of the St. Paul road. By-and-by the country will see that the policy of the Conservative party is par excellence the policy to develop the resource of Manitoba and the Northwest.

By the Manitoba Act, all parties who were in possession of lands when the province entered Confederation, were to be granted patents as soon as they proved their possession. There are many in the country who have not given the necessary evidence to the Dominion Government and the time has been extended to May, 1886, to enable them to do so.

Mr. S. S. Phillips informs us that he has just paid Dr. Fleming, 40c a bushel for oats. This is the same Dr. Fleming, president of the Farmers Union, who denounced the Government, at a Birtle meeting because he could get but 10 cents a bushel for oats. The Doctor may be a very good physician but it is evident that he cannot be a very clear-headed farmer, or he would not have sold when the market was clogged. No, he sold at the wrong time, but we fail to see how the Government is to blame for his mistake. In any case the doctor might let the public know how 40c a bushel compares with the resolution that says farming does not pay in Manitoba.

Nicholas Flood Davin, editor of the Regina Leader, evidently does not entertain a very high opinion of the ability of Manitoba's representatives at the Dominion capital. Writing from Ottawa to his paper he says: "What is Manitoba about? I can assure Manitoba that if it sent a Conservative fit to take a seat in the Cabinet he would not at this moment be out. But when the electors are influenced by every consideration but the prime one—the fitness of the candidate to do parliamentary service—what can they expect."

Evidently Nicholas would like to get his own bald head into the "holy of holies," but if in a Northwest contest he would fare as well as he did in Toronto and Haldimand, he would be a long time getting there.

Mr. Davis, of Uxbridge, Ont., to whom we made reference in a recent issue, as having gone west to take up land in our North-west, for some Dakota, friends returned on Saturday last. He bought a section near Grenfell from the Qu'Appelle Land Co., and took up a cancelled homestead for one of his sons. His father-in-law, now a farmer in Dakota, is to go to take charge of the farming operations. A Mr. Button, who has been for a long term of years a Dakota, farmer, was with Mr. Davis, and he,

too, has left the land of stars and stripes, to spend the rest of his days farming in the Canadian North-west. It is all very well for the Grit prints of this country to speak theoretically if not practically, of the beauties of farm life there, but men like Mr. Button (and he is as intelligent a man as one would find in the country) who have had a trial of it, prefer the land laws, and all the other laws of the Canadian prairie territory. It would not do for the Rev. Mr. Brown or Mr. Shillinglaw to tell Mr. Button that farming will not pay in our North-west.

A correspondent, who, we have every assurance, is no other than Dr. Fleming, writes some very graphical and well-drawn remarks to the Free Press about the late Conservative Convention. The Convention did not please the writer, as no one ever supposed it would, but that is no reason he should lie about it, square and aboveboard. In the first place the writer should not complain because he was not allowed to remain, as it was advertised "for the Conservative electors of Brandon only," there was no mistaking its complexion, and allowances. Ordinary modesty, under such circumstances, would have prevented others from even seeking admission. Under ordinary circumstances, the Doctor professes as much modesty as political etiquette calls for, but the latitude he exercised in haranguing gatherings the past winter has blunted his usual consideration. If the meeting had been called as a public gathering of electors, the Doctor would have had grounds for complaint but as it is he has none. We fancy that Mayor Daly would not seek admission into a gathering advertised as "Reform electors," and for that reason even the Doctor should not complain when refused admission to this. But then he need not have flibbed to misrepresent its importance. He says there was but a baker's dozen there, with perhaps an increase to 25, and nearly all from Brandon, when the facts are the seats were all filled, many stood, and others went away without remaining any length of time when seats were not available. Instead, too, of the people being all, or nearly so, from Brandon, they were there from Carberry, from Plum Creek, Oak Lake, and all parts of the district. We might also remark the assertion that Conservatives had been refused admission because of having been identified with the Farmers Union is untrue, as many who were there and spoke admitted having been connected with the Union. But even if it had been more private than it was, it would not have been exceptionally exclusive. At the late Farmers Union meeting at Winnipeg, attendance was only allowed by ticket, with Mr. A. M. Peterson as janitor, and tickets were not even thought of at this. The meeting was designed for private purposes, and not with any fear of the discussion of issues. If, however, the Doctor is as choiceful of argument as he (the correspondent) alleges he is, all he has to do is to call public meetings and give a guarantee adverse criticism will not be choked off as it usually has been at Farmers Union gatherings, and there will be plenty to meet him who respect but do not fear his natural flow of irresistible eloquence. He can then repeat his "hoary head of a hoary monarch," and his "bustard son of a juvenile condescension."

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on TUESDAY, 1st May.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application at the Department.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by the deposit of \$100, which will be returned to the tenderer if the tender is not accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the price tendered, which will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspaper proprietors for advertising without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller.

Ottawa, 17th March, 1884.

The Death Penalty.

Frankfort Yeoman: Previous to the adoption of a penitentiary system in Kentucky the death penalty was consequently upon almost every criminal offense. As a matter of history and of general interest at this time we give below a list of punishments in force for crimes committed in this State previous to 1796:

Treason. Death by hanging, without benefit of clergy.
Slaves conspiring to rebel or murder any free person. Death.
Free persons advising or conspiring with a slave in rebellion or murder. Death.
Stealing or selling a free person for a slave. Death.
Stealing a slave. Death.
Murder of the first degree. Death.
Robbing or accessory before the fact. Death.
Burglary. Death.
Manslaughter. Death.
Maiming, by cutting out the tongue, putting out the eye, etc., and maiming thereon. Death.
Killing a person in a duel. Death.
Rape, or accessory thereto. Death.
Carnally knowing or abiding a child under ten years of age, or accessory before the fact. Death.
Slaves wilfully burning any man, etc. Death.
Wilfully setting fire to a house or town at night. Death.
Perjury and subornation of perjury. Death.
Forgery of any coin, bank note, or aiding in such forgery. Death.
Forgery of any check, postnote, or order on any bank, etc. Death.
Forging or counterfeiting any tobacco brand, or exporting tobacco with any such brand or mark, with intent to defraud. Death.
Destroying or concealing any will, or will, or aiding therein. Death.
Obtaining goods or money by false tokens. Death.
Horse stealing. Death.
Embezzling or stealing, and taking away any record, writ, return, process, warrant, etc., of any court. Death.
Grand larceny. Death.
Breaking jail, when the party is committed for any crime punishable with death. Death, without benefit of clergy.
All felonies were punished with death by hanging without benefit of clergy. (Va Stat., 1803.)

The benefit of clergy was abolished in the following circumstances: To the principals in the first degree in murder, burglary, arson, at common law, for the wilful burning of any court house, county or public prison, at the death of the clerk of any court for the taking of goods out of any court house, or robbing any person in the highway, the occupants being armed, or robbing any person on the highway, or horse stealing, for horse breaking by day, the owner being therein injured or killed.

All minor offenses were punishable either by burning in the hand, during the pillory or by whipping at the public whipping-post.

To the Front.

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

BOOTS & SHOES

In endless variety, of best make, and at low prices.

Dry Goods

CLOTHING

FOR THE MILLION

Of choicest selection, and at the lowest prices.

GROCERIES

In every line, fresh, and brought under the same inspection, in the most favorable manner.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Nick-Nacks,

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TIME

Hampshire in variety, and which is made

As we are sure will

Hardware

We offer the Balance of the Stock

HARGREAVES

AND

CAMERON

AND

CUMMINGS

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

A Large and Representative Gathering.

Pursuant to announcement, a convention of Conservatives of the Electoral Division of Brandon was held in Woodworth's Hall on Thursday last. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads there was a full and enthusiastic representation from all sections of the constituency, every municipality being represented. Mayor Daly, President of Association and Moderator, explained the reasons for calling the meeting. The first session meeting was held in January, 1882, and there was no re-assembly since. The work of the year was to elect a candidate, who had been elected by a nice majority. At this time the importance of the subject was a living question with the public. There was at this time a great deal of public through the medium of the press, were as conversant with the speaker was with all the facts that had attracted attention during the past twelve months. He said that the more he saw of the Farmers' Union, it was a purely political Association under another name. Doubtless there were men associated with it who did not desire political action, but from the way the Farmers' Union was directing its movements, there could be no two opinions on what it was designed to accomplish, by its wire pullers. One division was a large one, extending from range 15 to the boundary, and including from Tps. 7 to 12 inclusive, and the idea was to have this so organized, that in case of an election at any time, all the preliminary work would be done. His opinion was it would be well to have a President of the Association, a Sec.-Treas., and two Presidents, who would be Presidents of the local associations in their municipalities.

The last vote of the country showed to give us justice, there should be a redistribution of seats. Brandon had many votes as ten of the eastern constituencies. He had thought it better to have no programme, as he desired all to express themselves fully and fully upon all subjects that were within the proper consideration of such gatherings. He did not think for instance, we had the "growing" monopoly we hear so much about from the course the C.P.R. were pursuing towards the people. The Farmers' Union had stolen the platform of the Provincial Rights party who had preceded them, and the latter had robbed the record of the Conservative party and spiced it with Greenism to its own taste. The Free Press in days past did not approve of the Provincial Rights party and their leaders Greenway and Co., and it gave birth to the Farmers' Union, something it could claim as its own. The one party, however, had no more influence in the country than the other, and for the country's good, both had outlived their usefulness. The Conservative party came forward to fight their own battles, and to advocate their own principles, under their proper name—we did not wish to deceive unguarded voters, and to checkmate as far as possible the destructive policy of the Farmers' Union. He then read letters from John Macdonald, the Hon. J. Langevin, Mr. W. H. Gray, George Warden Helliwell and others, the latter expressing regret at the inability to be present, and the two former wishing the meeting successful. He hoped the selection of speakers would be good men who would work with a will.

Mr. J. N. Kirchhoff saw the necessity for an especially active party, and he named Mr. George Winters, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, seconding the motion, which was carried.

On motion Mr. Daly was again elected President, and the following members of municipality gatherings, and local associations.

Next press, V. E. Casselman, Brandon, T. M. Daly, Woodworth, J. N. Kirchhoff, Whitehead, S. Hanna, L. N. T. Nevins, G. W. W. Lowe, O. W. L. P. Bobier, Woodworth, Warden Helliwell, Wallace, W. F. Scarth, P. Stone, John McKinnon, St. John, W. G. Knight. After a few remarks from Mr. Daly as to immigration, Mr. Knight said: With your per-

mission, I would like to address a few words to my fellow subjects who are looking for a country where they may become land owners, and where peaceful, prosperous and happy homes may be established. I should like to say to them, do not be alarmed and deterred from coming here by the big words uttered and the great fuss made by this agitation committee of which you have heard so much of late. I should be glad of an opportunity to assure them that the so-called Farmers' Union does not represent the farmers of Manitoba. (Great cheering.) The farmers of Manitoba are hard working peace-loving, loyal and determined British pioneers, (cheers) who are well aware that there are, and most necessarily be, difficulties and grievances to be met and overcome in this adopted country. I would like to add that the farmers of Manitoba have elected certain gentlemen to represent them and their interests, (cheers) and so long as these wants and grievances receive the solicitation and active attention of their representatives, so long will their representatives be supported; and further, that failing this, the farmers of Manitoba are quite able to rectify any and all their grievances, in a constitutional and British like way, and lastly, the farmers of Manitoba do not want, and will not tolerate any clique or party who advocate secession, annexation, republicanism, and such like disloyal acts, (great cheering), and I believe that in the sentiments I have expressed, I have with me the sympathy of the best majority of the farmers of Manitoba, and part of which body I am one individual.

Mr. S. S. Phillips was aware many farmers had sympathy with the Farmers' Union, until the nature of the deceptive tactics was fully exposed by their own damaging resolutions. They claimed to have two-thirds of the farmers with them, but they had not half that number.

Mr. Peacock was certain no loyal man would join them, as they taught rebellion and disloyalty to the British crown. It was the fault of the farmers themselves if they did not succeed in this country, and so convinced of this were the farmers of his section, that he knew of but one who gave any countenance to the destroying elements.

Mr. Low had full confidence in the leaders of the Conservative party, and none in their opponents.

Mr. Doran was not only a farmer but the son of a farmer as well, and he confidently recommended this country, no matter what was said to the contrary, to enterprising agricultural immigrants. He felt there was some argument in the contention of the Farmers' Union, but where their platform was argumentative it was stolen from that of the Conservative convention of 1882. This Province was too small—it should be extended to the 102 meridian, and to the Hudson's Bay. He felt sorry the Conservative party did not take firmer ground on the platform of 1882. The Province was not getting fair play—receipts in proportion to Dominion revenues. He had confidence in the Dominion Conservative leaders, but was assured the necessities of the Province were not properly attended to by those whose duty it was to look after the country's interests. The Farmers' Union, however, in professing interest in the country, did a great deal of harm by their tactics and should be held responsible for it. Young men with a little capital and energy could make a decided success of farming in Manitoba.

Mr. Clegh had farmed continuously in the country and found it to pay well in comparison with the capital invested. He had raised 25 bushels of wheat to the acre—a very common yield—and got 80 cents a bushel. This netted a profit of \$6 to \$7 an acre, with payment for labor besides.

Dr. Gilbert warden of Norfolk, had attended many of the Farmers' Union meetings, and generally found them gritty. He believes many of their principles were feasible. He considered it the duty of the Conservatives of the country, to whom the Government would readily listen, to take the requirements of the country in their own hands and press them to a successful issue. The Conservatives of the other provinces were looking out for local interests and securing them, and we should follow their example, as a unit. Our principles and platform should be of a character to attract the attention of all new comers whose ideas of the country were not already formed, and in this way work for the Dominion as a whole, and the province.

Mr. Casselman was pleased to see so many old acquaintances succeeding so well in this much-injured country.

Mr. Dickie saw the necessity for

adopting a platform fully in harmony with the requirements of the country—this would keep the party in a solid body.

Mr. Morton, Turtle Mountain, was fully in accord with the views of the party. There was no necessity for pelt ing missiles at the Farmers' Union it was buried months ago, and in its prime, they never could muster a gathering in his section. No Government was to blame for the misfortunes of this year. The duties were a bugbear, but still he was using Canadian implements, bought for the same prices his Dakota neighbors had to pay for American implements. There was a slight addition in reapers, and that was all. We should have lumber without duties. By a treaty with other countries, there could be no differential duties and it was useless to talk about them. Let us have reciprocity of war, if we could not have it in peace. Nearly every change the Dominion Government made in this country was for the better, and we shortly would have perfection. Had 7 farms and 8 cheese factories in Ontario, and could make more money here than he could with all there. A good pair of colts was worth \$400, pork \$9 per cwt., butter, 30 cents per lb., and surely money could be made farming at these figures. Was glad the business of this country was saved from the hands of the Grand Trunk. He found the C.P.R. always willing to correct overcharges, and to meet the people in every way.

Mr. Kidd also testified to the willingness of the C.P.R. to correct all wrongs.

Mr. Steel, Ryegate of Glenwood, had made up his mind his political services were at an end on coming to this country, but he saw as much necessity for action here as in the other provinces. There should be some changes in the tariff. We did not want favors, but 35 was too high a rate on implements to exact in any part of the Dominion, and in Manitoba there were high freights additional. Had every confidence in the Dominion Government, but it was the duty of their friends to unveil the true position of things in this country, and make honest, and not exaggerated reports to the Government accordingly. The Hudson Bay railroad would make Manitoba the finest country under the sun, and all should work harmoniously and unitedly together to develop its resources.

On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Nevins, the anti-immigration resolution of the Farmers' Union was censured as unwise, unpatriotic, and untrue.

On motion of Dr. Gilbert and Mr. Buckle, a redistribution of seats was declared an absolute necessity to give the west justice in the assembly.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Kirchhoff, Buckle, Daly, Cliffe, and Macdonald, were then selected to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Association and its branches, to be submitted at next meeting.

Cheers were then given for the Queen and Sir John Macdonald, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned, having fully accomplished the work for which it was convened.

FARM for Sale or Rent.

BRING North half Section 31, Township 11 Range 22, through the 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd and north of water on the 1st. Plenty of wood for building, fencing and firing for a furnace. There is one Hundred 1000 bushels and more ready for spring crop. A good 1000 bushels. No better wheat land in Manitoba. It is a very desirable farm, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for land in property in Brandon. Box 42, source.

Perfect Fits.

THESE subscribers, to better enable them to retain their well-earned reputation as such.

Merchant Tailors

Are moving into their NEW SHOP. On ROSSER AVE.

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Where they have every facility for treating their Customers' handsomely. They have in a large supply of the best Materials the Eastern Markets afford for

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

Bought for Cash, and are giving their Patrons the benefits of their opportunities.

REMEMBER.

We make nothing but the Best Fitting Suits, out of the Best Materials, at the lowest living profits.

STOCKTON & CO.

Pioneer Tailors.

Something Worth Knowing!

Is where to lay out your Money to the best advantage.

THE PLACE IS

T. T. ATKINSON'S

COR. ROSSER AVE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

Here you can get the Best Assortment of

Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, Cretonnes, Shirtings, Ducks, Denims, Gloves and Hosiery.

GENERAL DRY GOODS,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

300 New and Fashionable Suits of Ready-made Clothing.

THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED IN BRANDON.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

General Groceries and Provisions,

Cannot be beaten for quality and value for the money, in the Province.

Call and see for yourself, and get quotations at

T. T. ATKINSON'S, MOLESWORTH BLOCK.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS!!

Groceries, Provisions,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

New Cheap Store.

We have just received large consignments of above lines, brought at extremely low quotations. This fact, together with our economical system of doing business, enables us to offer such inducements to customers as will be found absolutely irresistible. We can confidently advise prospective purchasers not to buy one dollar's worth of goods before first giving us a Call for Inspection.

Comparison Invited.

10 lbs Bright Sugar.....	\$1 00	Five 3 lb cans Apples for.....	\$1 00
9 " White Sugar.....	1 00	Five 3 lb cans Tomatoes.....	1 00
15 " Rice.....	1 00	Five 3 lb cans Pumpkins.....	1 00
10 " New Currants.....	1 00	Five 2 lb cans Plums.....	1 00
8 " New Raisins.....	1 00	Five 2 lb cans Peaches.....	1 00
3 " Good Coffee.....	1 00	Five 2 lb cans Salmon.....	1 00
15 " pot Barley.....	1 00	Five 2 lb cans Green Peas.....	1 00
15 lbs Laundry Soap.....	1 00	Five 2 lb cans Sweet Corn.....	1 00
10 lbs Baking Butter.....	1 00	Five 2 lb cans Beans.....	1 00
3 " Good Tea.....	1 00	Five 2 lb cans Corned Beef.....	1 00
10 " Village Biscuit.....	1 00	Five 2 lb cans String Beans.....	1 00
10 " Prairie Biscuit.....	1 00	Five cans Marmalade.....	1 00
10 " Abernethy Biscuit.....	1 00	Five cans Lobster.....	1 00
8 " Dried Apples.....	1 00	Five cans Sardines.....	1 00
5 " Evaporated Apples.....	1 00	Five gallon keg Syrup.....	3 25
2 " New Prunes.....	1 00	Etc., etc., etc.	
5 " Mixed Candies.....	1 00		
25 " Outmeal.....	1 00		

Fresh Eggs, 30 Cents.

Crockery and Glassware at great reduction.

Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Butter, Bacon, &c., away below any house in town.

We cannot be undersold, and the public can rely on receiving all goods as quoted, and satisfaction guaranteed in every purchase. As the above list is only a sample of our large and varied stock, we solicit an early inspection. Goods delivered to any part of the City.

Come Direct to the

New Cheap Store,

EIGHTH STREET, BRANDON.

Miller Sells Cheap. CELEBRATED FOR GOOD TEAS.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

The BEST are the CHEAPEST.

If you want Seeds of the best growers, and of guaranteed quality, go to

GEO. H. STARR'S,

9th ST. and ROSSER.

SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SEED POTATOES

IN STOCK.

GUN-SMITHING.

The undersigned has opened a shop next to Cole & Sanders' Tailor's Shop.

ROSSER AVENUE,

Where he is prepared to do all kinds of

REPAIRING

In Guns, Sewing Machines, Saws,

and all such Implements.

W. COOPER.

